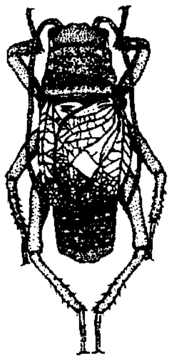
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Female description of *Renyxa incredibilis* Kozlov (Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea, Renyxidae)

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Hitherto unknown female of *Renyxa incredibilis* Kozlov is described.

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea, taxonomy.

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Описывается ранее неизвестная самка *Renyxa incredibilis* Kozlov.

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INTRODUCTION

New family based on single male specimen of *Renyxa incredibilis* was described from Primorskii krai by Kozlov (1994). This year I have collected a second specimen (female) of this remarkable species near Khabarovsk.

FAMILY RENYXIDAE

***Renyxa incredibilis* Kozlov, 1994**
Figs. 1-12

Renyxa incredibilis Kozlov, 1994: 4 (Holotype - male, Primorskii krai, Partizansk, 6.VI 1981; deposited in Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg, studied).

MATERIAL. Female, Russian Far East, Khabarovskii krai, Bolshekhehtsirskii reserve (20 km south of Khabarovsk), 5 km south-west Bychikha, stream Sosninskii, 13.VI 1994 (A. Lelej) (deposited in the Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Similar with male but differs from it by follows. Body length 13.0 mm. Head 2.2 times wide as long. Distance between eye and lateral ocellus 1.9 times as diameter of latter; postocellar distance 2.5 times as one between lateral and anterior ocelli. Eyes oval, inner margins almost parallel, slightly convergent down, longitudinal diameter 1.65 times as transversal one. Distance between weak eyes emargination 3.3 times as eye transversal diameter. Antennae (including anellus) 15-segmented, radicula 2.3 times shorter than scape, scape transversal 1.24 times as wide as long, 2nd segment (pedicellus) 1.5 times narrow as scape, 4th segment 3.8 times as long as its apical width and 2.0 times long as 14th; 11th segment with one tyloid below, 14th segment 1.9 times as long as wide, 15th segment 2.7 times as long as wide and 1.44 times longer than 14th one; ratio 1st(without radicula)-15th antennal segments: 1.3 : 0.7 : 0.1 : 3.2 : 2.7 : 2.6 : 2.3 : 2.1 : 2.0 : 1.9 : 1.8 : 1.7 : 1.6 : 1.6 : 2.3. Vertex laterad and behind lateral ocelli with narrow arcuate emargination. Frons below anterior ocellus with median carina.

Thorax 1.7 times as long as wide between external margins of tegulae; pronotum 3.0 times as short as maximal width, with median

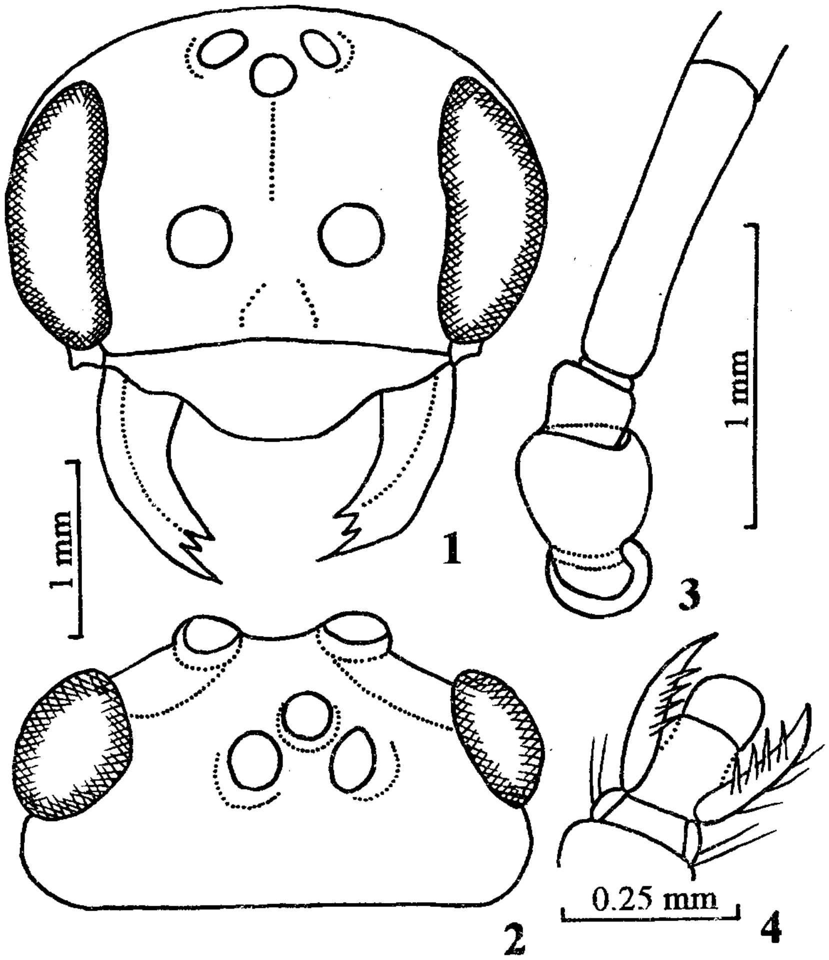
transversal carina, laterad with larger lateral ones; mesoscutum (without axillae) 1.4 times as wide between lateral margins as long, 1.2 times as long as combined lengths of axillae and mesoscutellum, 4.8 times as long as metanotum, with parascutal carinae (sensu Gibson, 1985) and transversal carinae and two short smooth lines between notauli anteriorly; axillae (sensu Gibson, 1985) very large with deep median prescutellar fovea and axillar carinae, are delimited by longitudinal lamellate carinae laterally; scutellum with gibbous median part, concave and longitudinally striated laterally; frenal area (postscutellum) longitudinally striated with punctured median part; metanotum medially 0.6 times as long as maximal hind femora width, concave and longitudinally striated laterally; metapostnotum visible, 3.0 times as narrow as metanotal median length; propodeum dorsally 3.3 times as long as metanotum, 1.85 times as wide as long.

Fore wing 3.2 times as long as maximal width. Cell *2Cu* 3.1 times as long as wide (along vein Cu_1a) and 2.36 times as long as wide (along vein Cu_1b); maximal length of radial cell 6.3 times as long as maximal width; cell $2R_1+3R_1$ 3.0 times as long as maximal width; pterostigma 3.6 times as long as wide. Hind wing 4.3 times as long as maximal width, with three hamuli; vein $C+Sc+R$ adjoined to anterior wing margin equal to vein $Sc+R$ until conjugation with Rs; part of vein R_1 before conjugation with anterior wing margin 1.7 times shorter than R_1 after conjugation.

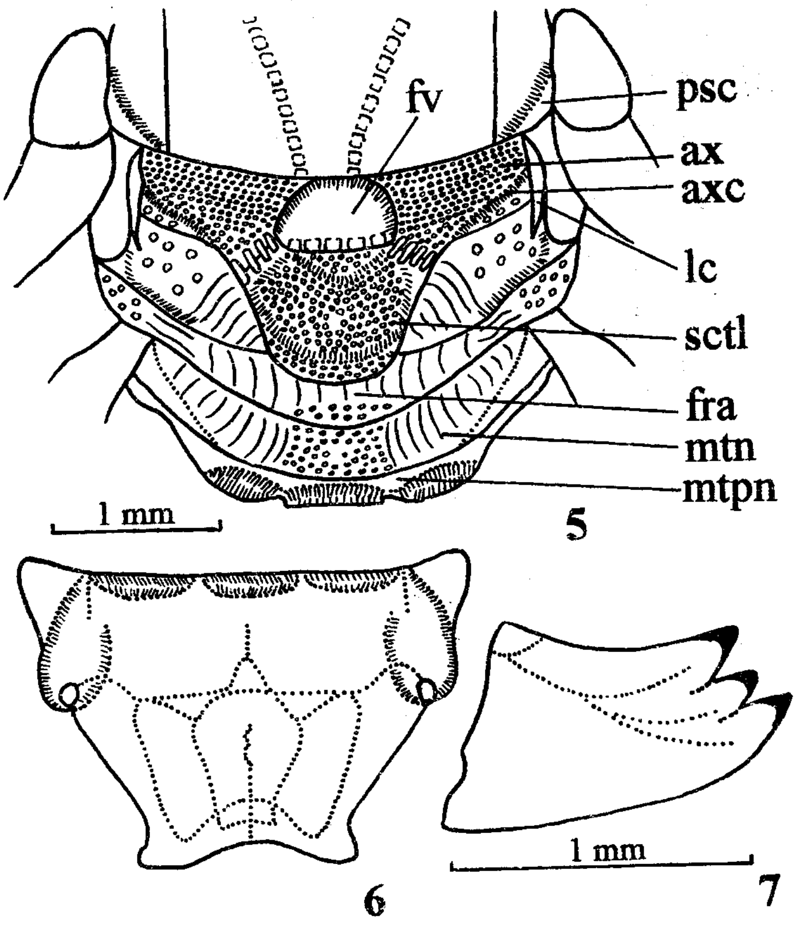
Claws pectinate. Ratio 1st-5th (without claws) segments of fore, mid and hind tarsi respectively: 3.2 : 1.7 : 1.2 : 0.7 : 1.6; 3.6 : 1.9 : 1.4 : 0.9 : 1.6; 5.2 : 2.3 : 1.7 : 1.0 : 1.6.

Gaster not compressed laterally, 1.1 times as wide as thoracic width between external margins of tegulae; petiole (II segment) 4.75 times narrow as thoracic width and 3.3 times as long as wide; ratio II-IX gastral tergites: 7.5 : 8.0 : 3.8 : 3.3 : 3.0 : 3.3 : 3.5 : 3.5; IX tergite very short dorsally, with two cerci (pygostyles) and special emargination for ovipositor ventrally; ovipositor partly extruded, third valvulae (except basal third) heavy sclerotized and haired; transparent X tergite is located inside of apical part of IX tergite.

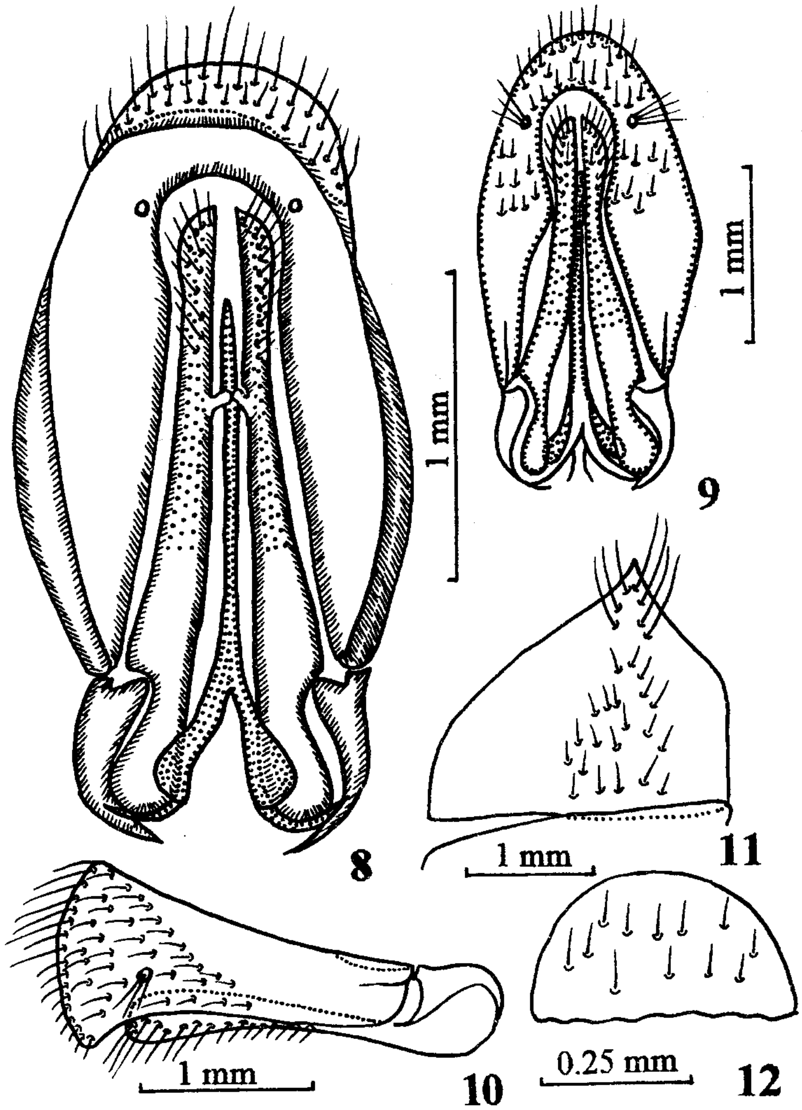
Thorax punctate and haired as on head; bottom of prescutellar fovea smooth; posterior propodeal half with longitudinal lateral carinae; latters with propodeal hind margin and upper sinuate transversal carina forming



Figs. 1-4. *Renyxa incredibilis*, female. 1) head, frontal view; 2) do, dorsal view; 3) 1st-4th antennal segments; 4) claws.



Figs. 5-7. *Renyxa incredibilis*, female. 5) part of thorax, dorsal view; 6) propodeum, dorsal view; 7) mandible, lateral view. **ax** - axilla, **axc** - axillar carina, **fra** - frenal area, **fv** - prescutellar fovea, **lc** - lateral carina of axilla, **mtn** - metanotum, **mtpn** - metapostnotum, **psc** - parascutal carina, **sctl** - mesoscutellum



Figs. 8-12. *Renyxa incredibilis*, female. 8) IX gastral tergite and ovipositor, dorsal view; 9) do, ventral view; 10) do, lateral view; 11) VII gastral sternite, ventrally-lateral view; 12) X gastral tergite, ventral view.

the cells. Mesopleurae punctate, upper half of metapleurae longitudinally striated. Petiole with small grain sculpture. III-IX tergites and laterotergites densely punctate, diameter of punctures less than ones on petiole. Sternites punctate medially, smooth laterally where they covered by laterotergites and posteriorly.

Body black, antennae, mandibles, legs, tegulae and laterotergites reddish-brown; wings slightly brownish with dark veins and brownish pterostigma.

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East (Primorskii krai, Khabarovskii krai).

REMARKS. Specimen of *Renyxa incredibilis* was collected in glade in broadleaved forest, 10 m from small stream at 4.30 p.m. Air temperature was 25oC. Female flied above the leaves of young tree of *Juglans manshurica* approximately 2 m above the ground. My attempts to collect additional specimens in this place next two days under the same weather conditions and day-time were unsuccessful. Rarity and strike features of collected female (similar with known male) permit me belong it to *Renyxa incredibilis* in spite of that they were collected in sites moved off about 600 km.

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